

ENDED IN A FIASCO

Emmeluth Did Not Stop Porto Ricans.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Under the Emmeluth resolution, reported elsewhere, a committee consisting of "Boss" Emmeluth, Gillman, Kufhaie, Kellio, Pooki and Dickey of the House, and Senators Baldwin, Russell and Kakuakalani of the Senate, left for a visit to quarantine yesterday afternoon to investigate the conditions of the Porto Ricans detained there.

Permission to visit the island was given by the Federal authorities, and soon after the committee was on its way to the pier in charge of Dr. Barrington, one of the Federal quarantine officers. The Federal launch was used to transport the committee to the quarantine wharf, where the investigation was conducted.

There was a busy scene at the dock. Streams of healthy looking Porto Ricans carrying their belongings in trunks, handbags, hankchiefs, etc., laughing and chattering with one another, passed along, seeming to have no care, and not realizing the object of the nine solicitous men composing the committee.

After some minutes had been spent by the different members of the committee in looking for something to weep over, their interest centered in "Boss" Emmeluth who, through the aid of an interpreter, was questioning some of the Porto Ricans.

"Ask that man sitting over there if he was examined for any disease," was Emmeluth's first question.

Through the interpreter, the man said that he had been.

"Ask that woman over there if she was examined," was the next question, put in excited tones.

The woman replied that she had been, and had been given some medicine, also.

"Ask them how they have been fed, and whether they have had plenty to eat or not," was the third question fired by the "Boss."

They replied they had not had anything to eat since morning, but that during their trip had been well treated and fed.

Such replies were heard from all sides, and Emmeluth, fearing he was going to be defeated in the object of his resolution, struck an attitude and shouted: "Are we going to allow these people to leave this island and allow them to scatter disease broadcast? I don't want these people to land here and become public charges." (Laughter.)

"That lies with the doctor in charge of the quarantine station to decide," answered Senator Baldwin.

Emmeluth began to rush around, trying to pick out sick people to weep over, but only one or two Porto Ricans were found in whom any traces of sickness were visible. A good many were pale looking and thin, but this was caused by the long journey they had taken and the manner in which they had been fed at home.

"They shall not leave this port in the Kinaiu or any other boat," he yelled.

"What authority have you to deny the right of an American citizen to land?" demanded Gillman. "You nor anybody else can't stop these people from coming to this island, if they want to come here."

"I do not believe in letting them leave this wharf," said Emmeluth, with heat. "If the Board of Health is above the Legislature, it is time to find it out."

While the "Boss" was trying to annul the citizenship of the Porto Ricans, boat-loads after boat-loads were being hurried over to the Kinaiu, which had been held since morning in order to carry the immigrants to their destination.

Senator Baldwin finally asked the "Boss" if the resolutions gave them the power to prevent the people from going. So far as he was concerned, he could not see anything in the resolution to prevent the people from leaving if they wanted to.

Emmeluth replied that the arguments on the floor of the House on the resolution gave them that power. He tried hard to ring in a bluff on the committee in regard to the resolution, but Senator Baldwin, in his cool manner, began to question the "Boss" much to his embarrassment. The latter could not show that legislative arguments were above the law.

At this juncture Dr. Russell called the attention of the committee to a woman carrying a child. The little one was suffering with a combination of typhoid fever and tropical worms, which is fatal. He also called attention to another child who had worms. "Tropical worms," said Dr. Russell, "are not necessarily fatal. It is only when typhoid fever sets in that death results."

These two cases were the only ones of sickness noted during the stay of the committee.

The "Boss" all this time had been running from place to place, and he finally selected Kumalee as the one most likely to listen to his "tale of woe."

"Kumalee," he said, "look at the class of people that you will have to contend with. Look at the children you will have to take care of and educate. It is an outrage, and I am in favor of stopping the people from leaving this harbor, if it takes the whole police force."

Emmeluth then held a whispered conversation with a boatman, after which, returning to where the members of the committee were standing, he demanded of Senator Baldwin, what was going to be done in regard to stopping the immigrants from leaving.

"Baldwin," he said, pointing to a boatload leaving the wharf, "look at the class of people you sugar planters

are bringing to this country. Look at that boatload, scarcely a half a dozen schooled men among them; the rest are children and women, who, eventually, will become a public charge. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Those boys," replied Baldwin, "will grow up and become good laborers, and good citizens, and you might some day want some of those very lads to work on your plantation."

"I haven't got any plantation," snapped Emmeluth. "I soaked \$50,000 in one day upon a time, and that experience was enough for me. I don't want any thing more to do with such scenes as this. It almost makes me weep to see such things as this going on here in this civilized community." (Weeps.)

Somewhat referred to the Board of Health at this juncture, and the "Boss," with a big round oath, declared he would present a resolution today, "bring" the members of the Board of Health. Seeing that the tide was turning against him, Emmeluth decided to take matters into his own hands. He declared he would stop the Kinaiu from leaving, at all hazards. Shoving his hat down over his ears, he made a dash for a rowboat, held in readiness for him.

The "Boss" sat in the stern of the boat, hanging on the gunwales with a maniacal grip. From the stern of the boat he commenced to hurl cuss words and cries of "wild wikk" at the bewildered native, who was manipulating the oars. Soon he reached the wharf and leaped ashore.

The last seen of the bewhiskered statesman, he was hurrying up the dock to the street, where he caught a hack and drove with all possible haste to the Executive building, where he tried to persuade the "powers that be" to stop the Kinaiu from sailing. His mental disturbance aroused pity, but no one offered to help him.

Meanwhile, the Kinaiu sailed, and with it, another of the many resolutions introduced by "his whiskers," has "resolved" itself into nothing.

The rest of the committee left for the shore on the launch, favorably impressed by what they had seen, and any more stories about the "ill treatment" or "discarded" condition of the Porto Ricans, will be taken with a barrel of salt.

EMMELUTH INTERVIEWED.

Representative Emmeluth was interviewed last night by an Advertiser reporter in regard to the question of Porto Rican immigration. He said: "I feel that I cannot speak too strongly upon this subject. It is a question that involves more than simply the labor question. It is to the Territory the question of Americanization. We have either got to Americanize the Territory, or to give up and acknowledge that Americanization is not worth fighting for. The immigration of the class of Porto Ricans that are being poured into the midst of the islands, is not calculated to help to Americanize the Territory by any means. Have we not already got our hands full in the work of educating and Americanizing our mixed population of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian children, without adding another and a worse factor to the difficulty? The reports from the schools since the Porto Rican immigration began clearly illustrate the extra difficulty and expense to the Territory it has already caused. The Porto Rican children are overcrowding the schools wherever their fathers have been employed as laborers, and since the tuition of every child costs the Territory over \$22 per year, not to speak of the cost of school building, etc., it will be seen that the importation of Porto Rican children is not a desirable thing for the tax-payers. The Porto Ricans pay no taxes at all, and the drain on the treasury for the education of their children is not offset by any return whatever."

"I questioned the immigrants that came in on the Colon, and found them to be very ignorant. Children fourteen and fifteen years of age that had never been to school at all, were among the immigrants. This sort of immigration is clearly calculated to complicate the difficulties of our already difficult problem of education."

"Another thing, there is apparently an attempt to deceive us in the matter of the ages of the immigrants. In the last lot the report was that there were 250 males—and I think that this was given out to convey the impression that there were that many able-bodied, grown-up laborers, capable of taking care of themselves. Instead of this being the case, we found that the children were in the majority, and there were many invalids and weak women. I surmise that there is a great deal of the responsibility at the other end of the line. It is probable that the United States authorities there will not allow laborers to leave without their families, and that may be the reason why we are receiving so many small children and invalid women as laborers. In view of the struggle we have ahead of us with our present difficulties, before we can accomplish the Americanization of the islands, such immigration is an imposition and a hardship."

"As I have said, this matter brings the situation to the front, presenting only two solutions. One is that we shall not tolerate the importation of Porto Rican laborers, and seek to work out the ready difficult task of Americanizing Hawaii; the other alternative is that we shall give up the struggle altogether, and acknowledge that Americanization is not worth fighting for."

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the Territorial Treasurer by the Punahoa Land Co., Ltd. David B. Lyman, Henry M. Lyman, Francis O. Lyman, of Chicago; Frederick S. Lyman, Rufus A. Lyman, Levi C. Lyman, of Hilo, and Emma L. Wilcox, of Lahoe, are the incorporators. The capital stock is \$1,500, divided into sixty shares of \$25 each; option is reserved to increase the capital to \$100,000.

The principal place of business is at Hilo, and its purposes are to acquire and dispose of lands for stock raising. Rufus A. Lyman is president, Henry J. Lyman, secretary, and Frederick J. Lyman, treasurer.



T. A. LLOYD, THE NEW ROAD SUPERVISOR.

Thomas A. Lloyd, Sr., the new Road Supervisor, formerly held that office. He was also Tax Collector in the time of the Monarchy. Mr. Lloyd will assume his duties on June 1st.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

The assumpsit case of J. A. Magoon vs. Louis Marx came up before Judge Edings yesterday morning. Evidence was taken and argument had, Magoon & Thompson appearing for plaintiff and George Davis for the defendant.

The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock p. m., and after an hour's deliberation a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100 was returned.

The jurors were as follows: George A. Howard, Jr., Solomon D. Koki, Horatio G. Crab, W. H. McInerney, Ernest A. Ross, Hugh H. Waller, Wm. B. Rice, David F. Thrum, Ward S. Bartlett, E. C. Holstein, Solomon Peck and Walter A. Hardy.

A motion for leave to file the plea to set off, and plead the same to the action, and that he be allowed to introduce evidence to sustain said plea, was made by George A. Davis for the defendant.

The motion was presented and permitted to be filed at the request of counsel, after an oral motion to the same effect had been presented and overruled by the court, and after argument on the part of the defendant to the jury.

The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the case of Gustaf F. Ropert, trustee vs. Sol. Kauai, et al. will be taken, the same being an action in ejectment. Stewart, Hatch & Silliman for the plaintiff and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and Magoon & Thompson for defendants.

COURT NOTES.

A discontinuance of the case of Leo Lawton vs. Charles Chillingworth has been asked by the plaintiff, through his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade. The plaintiff in the case of Ozaki Shoin vs. Union Assurance Company, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, has filed a discontinuance of his action.

The case of Luika Kelliohe vs. Henry R. Macfarlane has been continued until next term.

Summons has been returned in the guardianship matter of Hiro Hiroa, showing service upon Kimi Hiroa, showing service upon Kimi Hiroa, the mother of Hiro Hiroa. The summons was issued on petition of W. K. Azbill, who alleges that the mother is an unfit person to have the care of the child, and he desires to place it in the care of the Hawaiian Orphanage at Kona, Island of Hawaii, of which institution he is president.

COELHO LIBEL CASE.

The plaintiff in the case of William J. Coelho vs. Robert Grieco Publishing Co., Ltd., by his attorney, Lorrin Andrews, has moved the Court that the said cause be continued for the term. The motion is based upon the pleadings and proceedings had and the affidavit of Lorrin Andrews filed with the motion, which affidavit avers that the plaintiff is now within the jurisdiction of the Court, in the city of Buffalo, and that his testimony is valuable in the trial of the case, being to the effect that the defendant corporation did, on November 7, 1900, compose and cause to be published in the Honolulu Republican certain false, scandalous and defamatory libel concerning the plaintiff, meaning to thereby disgrace and maliciously intend to thereby injure the said plaintiff, all to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of \$10,000.

The affidavit avers that the said William J. Coelho is the only witness that can testify to all the facts set forth, and that the trial cannot safely be conducted in the absence of said witness.

DODD ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased, a petition for the confirming of sale of leasehold estate has been filed by Robert M. Cathcart, the executor of the Dodd Estate.

Petitioner shows that in pursuance of an order of Court under date of April 11, 1901, he proceeded to sell a certain specified leasehold upon the Beach Road property, Waikiki, of the estate of Jas. Dodd, deceased, receiving cash therefor from L. C. Ables to the amount of \$1,500, charges for publication of notice, posters and auctioneer fees, certified by attached vouchers, are itemized, making a total of \$450, which sum, deducted from the proceeds of sale, leaves a net balance of \$1,050.

The affidavit of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, is filed with the petition.

RICHARDSON ESTATE.

William F. Smith has petitioned for letters of administration de bonis non in the matter of the estate of George H. Richardson, deceased, showing that said

er his due discharge on May 15, 1885, from the duties of executor in said estate, it was discovered that there is an account in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank of Honolulu with said George Richardson, Circuit Judge, Maui, trustee for Kellias, amounting at the present time to \$200.00; that under the present rules and regulations relative to accounts in said bank deposited in the name of deceased persons, only legally authorized persons can withdraw the same; that there is now no legally appointed person in said estate, and that the accounts of said bank are about to be closed; wherefore the petitioner prays that he be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate for the purpose of collecting said amount from said bank and to hold the same subject to the further order of the Court.

CASES CONTINUED.

Stipulation and agreement between Philip L. Weaver, attorney for plaintiff, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, for defendants, has been filed, for the continuance to the August term of court of the following cases: Mossman vs. Macfarlane et al.; Mossman vs. S. M. Damon et al.; trustees, Mossman vs. Judd et al.; and Mossman vs. S. B. Cole et al., trustees.

WORE THEM OUT HERSELF.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago, she says, 'I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, nor stand with comfort.'

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease the dreadful pains."

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the woeful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping."

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me."

"I considered myself a 'gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed, I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children."

"Thank Goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself."

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Seigel's Syrup, although the doctor had advised me not to touch it."

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle, but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it."

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely to raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life."

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 27 years, and am well known here."

"My husband and sons, as well as our grandchildren, work in connection with the coal mines, for which this district is noted. I have told all the neighbors what Seigel's Syrup did for me, and am perfectly willing that my case should be published if you think it may be useful." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wellington, N. Z., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and in common with many others knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

LABORERS IN HAWAII Many Efforts to Get Suitable Men.

The question of labor in Hawaii is dealt with at some length in a report on the agricultural resources and capabilities of that Territory, recently issued by the office of experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture. For half a century, it is said, the resources and ingenuity of the planters of the islands have been taxed in devising the best means of procuring laborers suitable for their work. Special commissioners have been dispatched to distant parts of the globe for the purpose of obtaining the desired immigration. Earnest efforts have been made in the way of carefully prepared reports and extensive correspondence. Large sums of money have been expended for costly voyages in the hope of obtaining permanent additions to the population of the islands which would develop and maintain the growing agriculture.

The report continues: "From the first arrival of coolies, in 1820, up to the present time there has been no cessation in the arduous efforts to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the plantations. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, established in 1850, issued a circular stating that the introduction of coolie labor from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population was a subject of great importance. In 1852 the first introduction of coolies was made and the experiment was satisfactory. They proved able and willing laborers and quieted for a while all apprehensions of future trouble in obtaining labor. Other cargoes were soon sent for and received."

"But while the coolies were and are good workers it was soon discovered that laborers imported for plantations could not be relied upon as permanent settlers and homeseekers, and were, therefore, from a State standpoint, very undesirable immigrants. The planters wanted laborers for profit; the King desired permanent settlers for the benefit of the country. To bring in immigrants required funds, which the former alone could supply, but they were unwilling to burden themselves with the trouble and expense of families. Hence the plans of the King failed. In 1859 a few South Sea Islanders were landed on Kauai to work on a plantation under contract. They resembled Hawaiians, were educated, and had Christian names. It was hoped that this beginning would be the means, ultimately, of repopulating the islands and supplying the needed labor, but the hope was never realized. In 1863 another cry for importation of labor was heard, but the inquiry was everywhere made: Whom and how? The importation of white men as laborers was inadvisable; ditto with negroes. The coolie was an undesirable citizen and as a laborer of no great value. Private planters would import only men, rejecting women and children. Laborers could not be obtained from Pacific Islands; therefore resort must again be had to China."

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

"These abuses gave birth to the coolie laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the Kingdom. The Hawaiians claim that no such iniquity as above mentioned ever disgraced the efforts of their planters in their work of importing laborers. The 'coolie system' as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employee known as the 'master and servant law' was mild, equitable and compulsory for the specific fulfillment of contracts."

"Efforts were made to secure immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia, and the Dutch and English East Indies. All proved abortive, after much discussion, diplomacy, and large expenditure of time and money, except with Japan. A shipload of Japanese reached the islands in 1869."

CO-OPERATION TRIED.

"A new and untried system of co-operation labor was introduced on a small scale in 1870. Thirty white men from the States were carried over to labor on the plantations to receive as compensation one-half of the crop made. On account of the drought, inexperience, etc., the co-operative experiment was far from being a decided success."

"Again attention was directed to the Azores and the possibility of obtaining desirable immigrants therefrom. Italy was also considered as a source of supply of future laborers. But nothing tangible was accomplished. In July, 1876, the treaty of reciprocity between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States was ratified. It created great joy and much inspiration in every planter in the islands. Extensive improvements were undertaken at once and energetic efforts made to secure more laborers."

"In 1878 the first batch of Portuguese from Madeira, secured after patient efforts, was landed in Honolulu, followed soon after by a cargo of South Sea Islanders, all of whom proved satisfactory to the planters. In 1881 two vessels filled with Norwegians arrived. But few of them were agriculturists, and therefore were soon disaffected with life on plantations."

"The propriety of introducing negroes from the Southern States was discussed by the board, with the result of a decided opposition to the scheme. More cargoes of South Sea Islanders were introduced, followed soon after by several vessel loads of Germans."

"Since 1885 up to the time of annexation the introduction of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese has been made to meet the wants of the islands. The Japanese and Portuguese have been brought in mainly on contract, and having completed the time of service required by the latter they have either renewed service or been returned to their homes. The Chinese have come on their own accord."

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